

JOINT FORCE PROJECTION

Mode: Seminar

Lesson No. 4-23-S

1. Introduction. Having forces capable of defending their homeland is common for most states. However, significantly less possess the capability to project force beyond their own borders. Even those that have that capability can rarely sustain those efforts for more than several weeks. What separates the United States militarily from every other adversary or ally, is its ability to project joint forces strategically to anywhere on the face of the earth, and then sustain those forces until the national or coalition objectives are obtained. Today, we will analyze the U.S. joint force projection system and its many facets.

2. Learning Objectives. To enable students to:

- a. Understand the strategic mobility triad and its pieces.
- b. Analyze the process for delivering a joint force from origin to foxhole.
- c. Understand the factors that control the rate of joint force buildup in theater.
- d. Understand how to synchronize the flow of joint forces into theater.
- e. Analyze risk associated with the mission and the CINC's force tailoring decisions.

3. Student Requirements.

a. Tasks. Do the readings and be prepared to contribute to seminar discussions. During the last hour, the seminar will be divided into two groups to look at two different missions a CINC may be asked to accomplish. The students' objective during this exercise is to gain an understanding of how the CINC's force tailoring decisions in response to a given mission will dictate the amount of risk he is willing to accept.

b. Required Readings.

(1) All Read: Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Joint Pub 4-01, Joint Doctrine for the Defense Transportation System, 17 June 1997, Chapters III, IV, and Appendix A. (Course 4 Selected Readings, AY02, Implementing National Military Strategy)

(2) All Read: Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff. Joint Pub 4-01.8, Joint TTP for Joint Reception, Staging, Onward Movement, and Integration, 13 June 2000, Chapter 1. Scan Chapters II - VII. (Course 4 Selected Readings, AY02, Implementing National Military Strategy)

(3) All Read: U.S. Army Central Command. The Role of Coalition Task Force Kuwait: UN-Iraq Crisis of 1997-1998, Jun 1998. (Course 4 Selected Readings, AY02, Implementing National Military Strategy)

(4) Selected Students Read: Owen, Robert C. and Todd A. Fogle. "Air Mobility Command and the Objective Force: A Case for Cooperative Revolution", Military Review, Vol 81, Jan/Feb 2001. (Course 4 Selected Readings, AY02, Implementing National Military Strategy)

(5) Selected Students Read: Randall, Frank B., Jr. "A Revolution in Power Projections: Ready, Set, Go!", Military Review, Vol. 81, Jan/Feb 2001. (Course 4 Selected Readings, AY02, Implementing National Military Strategy)

c. Suggested Readings.

(1) Sinnreich, Richard H. "Too Much Emphasis on Airlift?", Lawton (OK) Constitution, 17 Dec 2000. (Library Reserve Shelf)

(2) Seffers, George I. "U.S. Army Eyes Hybrid Aircraft for Heavy Lift," Defense News, 15 Nov 99. (Library Reserve Shelf)

(3) Meyer, Dwain A. "Transportation Strategy," Military Review, Vol. 81, Jan/Feb 2001. (Library Reserve Shelf)

4. Points to Consider.

a. Are strategic air and sealift assets adequate to execute U.S. National Military Strategy?

b. Can Sealift contingency requirements be achieved without mobilization?

c. What are the capabilities of the Civil Reserve Air Fleet (CRAF)? Do we have the same capability in the CRAF as we did during DESERT SHIELD/DESERT STORM?

d. How has the Voluntary Intermodal Sealift Agreement (VISA) enhanced our sealift capability since its inception?

e. What factors control the rate of personnel and materiel buildup in a theater of operations?

f. How do the CINCs manage risk through their force tailoring decisions?

g. What is JRSOI, and what impact does it have on force flow rates?

h. What effect does Joint Logistics Over the Shore (JLOTS) have on force closure rates?

i. What role does the supporting CINC have in building the supported CINC's airbridge?

j. How do CINC planners synchronize the flow of air and sealift to maximize the rate of force buildup in a theater of operations?

5. Relationship to Professional Joint Education (PJE) Learning Areas.

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| a. | PJE LA 4.d. | Objectives, Readings, Points to Consider |
| b. | PJE LA 4.e. | Objectives, Readings, Points to Consider, Work Group Analyses |
| c. | PJE LA 4.f. | Objectives, Readings, Points to Consider, Work Group Analyses |
| d. | PJE LA 4.g. | Objectives, Readings, Points to Consider, Work Group Analyses |

6. Relationship to USAWC Institutional Learning Objectives (ILOs), Enduring and Special Themes.

- a. ILOs: 6 and 7
- b. Enduring Themes: History, Jointness
- c. Special Themes: Warfare in the 21st century